VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rent or debts.

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

VOTE COMMUNIST

4. Equal rights for the Negroes and ... ination for the Black Belt.
5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.
6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union

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MOONEY, ON SACCO-VANZETTI DAY, CALLS FOR FREEING CLASS WAR PRISONERS

Mass Memorial Meetings Throughout Country Today Will Raise Demand for Release of Scottsboro Boys

MASS FIGHT WILL WIN SAYS LETTER FROM PRISON

Demonstrations All Over on Anniversary of Boss Crime

"The best way to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti is to intensify the fight for the freedom of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys and the scores of working-class prisoners throughout the world," said Tom Mooney in a statement issued from his prison cell at San Quentin, Cal.

In calling for the workers to come out in masses to the Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meetings called in all sections of the country to demand the freedom of the class-war prisoners, Tom Mooney sent the following letter to the American workers:

'Dear Comrades, Fellow Unionists and Friends:

"This 22nd day of August marks the Fifth Anniversary of the judicial murder of Sacco-Vanzetti by the capitalist class.

"These two brave revolutionary working-class martyrs died beautifully, gloriously and courageously for their principles— Our greatest inspiration should come from their exemplary sacrifice upon the altar of revolutionary working-class struggle.

"I shall never forget 'Barto' Vanzetti's repeated declarations during the seven long years of his cruel imprisonment: 'If I am ever liberated, I will go to Tom Mooney and work for his freedom.'

"This is a fitting occasion to call to the attention of the workers all over the world a similar monstrous conspiracy of capitalist justice against myself, because I a m amilitant member of the Social Revolutionary working class. . . .

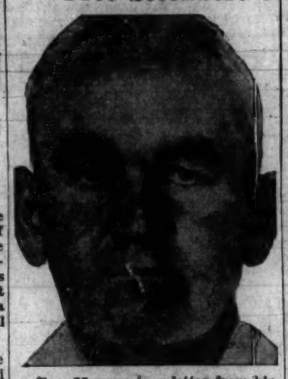
"The fight for my freedom is inseparably linked up with every phase of the entire working class struggle. I have become the symbol of militant labor in its age-long struggle against a greedy, brutal, desperate, dying capitalism gasping out its last breath. . . .

"Long live the memory of Sacco-Vanzetti, judicially murdered by the cold, dead, withering hand of capitalist justice! All hail to the International Proletariat! All hail to the solidarity of working-class fellowship! All hail to the revolutionary struggle for the freedom of Tom Mooney, the nine Negro children of Scottsboro, Ala., the two score doomed Harlan, Kentucky miners, and all other class-war prisoners.

"Yours for the Social Revolution,

"TOM MOONEY-31921."

Calls for Fight to Free Scottsboro 9



Tom Mooney, in a letter from his prison cell, urges the American workers to make today, Sacco-Vanzetti Day, a day of gigantic struggle for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and all class-war prisoners.

SACCO-VANZETTI MEETING TODAY

All Workers Urged to Protest Terror

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Today, the fifth anniversary of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the ruling class of the United States, and the international day of struggle against capitalist terror and prosecution, will be observed here by a series of open-air meetings under the auspices of the International Labor Defense.

The meetings will be held in the following places:

174th St. and Vyse Ave., Claremont Pkwy. and Washington Ave., Wilkins and Intervale Aves.; speaker, Frank Spector.

Arthur and 184th Sts.; speaker, Carl Winter.

Allerton and Holland; speaker, Jerome.

Intervale and Wilkins Aves.; speaker, Frank Spector.

147th St. and Brook Ave.

Brooklyn.

Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves.; speaker, George Powers.

23d and Mermaid Ave.; speaker, Bill Roberts.

Eastern and Utica Aves.; speaker, Carl Brodsky.

Manhattan

41st St. and Eighth Ave.; speaker, Sadie Shultz.

10th St. and Second Ave.; speaker, Carl Hacker.

86th St. and Lexington Ave.; speaker, William Simons.

132d St. and Lenox Ave.; speaker, Richard B. Moore.

110th St. and Fifth Ave.; speaker, Sol Harper.

Yonkers.

Main and Warburton; speaker, Max Stern.

Astoria.

18th St. and Trowbridge Ave.; speakers, D. C. Morgan.

COPS TRY TO STOP FIGHT ON GYP AGENCIES

Break Up All Meetings of Jobless Workers On Sixth Avenue

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 21. — Tammany police, carrying out the wishes of the job sharks after the victory won by workers who had been defrauded of $800 by the racketeering Eficiency Uneployment Agency, are breaking up all meetings in the job market, called by the Job Agency Committee of the Unemployed Council.

The police broke up meetings yesterday at 40th, 44th and 48th Streets on Sixth Ave. and have refused permits for all meetings in the job agency area.

Despite the open support that the city government is giving to the hundreds of fake unemployment agencies which charge unemployed workers outrageous fees for jobs and then send them to "jobs" that either don't exist or that last for a day or two, the Unemployed Council announces that it will hold another meeting today at 11:30 a. m. in front of the Efficiency Agency on Sixth Avenue, between 44th and 45th streets.

All workers are urged to come to the meeting and defend the right of workers to meet in the streets and fight for their needs.

Unemployed workers have answered the call of the Daily Worker for further exposures of the gyp job agencies by bringing in proof against a dozen of them. The Unemployed Council is now leading a struggle to force three, the Crystal Agency, the Radio Agency and the Academy Agency to reimburse workers who were charged high fees for jobs that lasted for a day.

The Daily Worker will continue the struggle to eliminate the job sharks and to force the city government to open free employment bureaus to be run by the workers at the cost of the city.

Workers, bring your experiences with the parasites who own these agencies to the Daily Worker.

5,000 AT FUNERAL OF SLAIN WORKER

Negro Woman Worker Is Buried in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—More than 5,000 workers yesterday attended the funeral of Magnolia Boyington, Negro woman worker who died last Sunday as the result of injuries she received at the hands of the St. Louis police at the unemployed demonstration here on July 11, when four workers were shot and scores tear-gassed and blackjacked as they demanded and won immediate relief from the city government.

Thousands of workers lined the streets through which the funeral cortege passed and three thousand workers were waiting outside of the Labor Lyceum to pay homage to the militant worker who had given her life in the struggle for the working class.

The funeral of Comrade Boyington was the first Red funeral ever held in St. Louis. It marked a new stage in the revolutionary working-class movement here.

Widespread indignation is mounting among St. Louis workers at the "liberal" St. Louis government which answered the demand for bread of the starving unemployed with bullets. Comrade Boyington is the second worker to have died as the result of injuries suffered at the demonstration on July 11.

12 Trade Pacts End Ottawa Meet

Hit United States and U.S.S.R. Trade

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—After an all-night dispute involving particularly the British and Canadian delegates, the Imperial Economic Conference ended here yesterday when 12 separate trade pacts were signed aiming to strengthen the British Empire, weaken United States imperialism and deliver a blow to Soviet trade.

The pacts entered into at the Imperial Economic Conference are not made known as yet, but "well informed" circles estimate that they involve a loss of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 for the United States.

"Liberals" here are attacking the results of the Conference as being against the United States. They accuse Premier Bennet of trying to secure "closer unity" of the Empire at the expense of the world at large, but declare that they will not refuse to ratify the pacts.

That the conference did not weld the Empire into an economic unit, as it was expected, is shown by the fact that while 12 separate agreements were reached hitting mainly United States and Soviet trade, no general agreement was possible at the Conference in view of the insoluble contradictions existing within the Empire itself.

Practically all the agreements resulting from the Imperial Economic Conference mean, however, a lowering of the tariffs within the Empire, while calling forth an intensification of the tariff war between British and United States imperialism, between United States and the various Dominions' interests. The cost of this tariff war will be unloaded on the workers of the countries involved. The workers of the British Kingdom and of the Dominions will also be forced to pay the cost of the preferences agreed upon at the Imperial Conference.

Police Attack Bakery Strikers Meeting

JAMAICA.—A police attack obviously inspired by bakery owners failed to halt the strike led by the Food Workers Union at the shop at 14402 106th Avenue. The attack was launched against a meeting called at 118 Broadway Road when police rushed a crowd of workers, brutally beating two workers, Lopes and Schaff and threatening another worker, Jacobs, with a gun.

The strike in the 106th Ave. shop is being carried on to force the bosses to give the workers union conditions. In this shop bakers were compelled to slave 14 to 16 hours under the most miserable conditions in a basement.

To Mass Picket Palace Knitting Mills Today

NEW YORK.—Striking workers of the Palace Knitting Mills of 275 Seventh Ave. put a militant fight Friday against a heavy mobilization of police, detectives aid thugs mobilized to escort scabs into the shop.

Josephine Brando, a young militant member of the strike committee was arrested on a framed up charge that she beat up a scab.

The workers are determined to continue with the strike to fight for their right to be organized and to fight against low wages. The Knitgoods Dept. of the Industrial Union calls upon all workers, union and non-union to come Monday morning, 7.30 a.m. to stage a mass demonstration in front of the shop.

2,000 Workers Rally to Help Rent Strike at Bryant Ave. Houses

NEW YORK. — Drunken police thugs and cars filled with police and detective broke into a meeting of 2,000 workers who, led by the Unemployed Council Bryant Ave. block committee and the East Bronx Unemployed Council had gathered at 752 Fox St., the home of the landlord Mr. Krappel, of the houses at 1033, 1041 and 1049 Bryant Ave. At these houses many tenants had been served with a dispossess notice, at 1041 one of the tenants, Mr. Jaffe, had been thrown out after his Home Relief check was refused as rent. The tenants of this house then went on strike, and the tenants of the two other houses then are joining.

The houses are being picketed. All working class tenants in that vicinity are called on to assist in the picketing until the demands of the strikers, for the withdrawal of the dispossesses, the reinstatement of the evicted tenant, and the recognition of the house committee are won.

Chicago Cop Shoots Vet Fighting Against Eviction of Unemployed Worker

John Pace and Benjamin to Speak at Mass Vet-Jobless Rally Tuesday

Local Conference Aug. 28 Will Pave Way for National Meet In Cleveland

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21.—The fight for the veterans back wages (the bonus) and unemployment insurance has reached a high point here, with masses of veterans and workers rallying in struggle behind the Workers E-Servicemen's League and the Unemployed Council.

In a fight against an eviction last week, Bryant Moss, member of the executive committee of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, was shot by a police officer named West. Seven hundred workers had gathered to stop the eviction of an unemployed worker.

Moss is in a hospital in a serious condition. Mass protest meetings throughout the city will be held, under the auspices of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and the Unemployed Council.

John Pace, of Detroit, outstanding leader of the Bonus-March, and Herbert Benjamin, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils, who led the National Hunger March, which on Dec. 7 presented the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill to Congress, will both speak at a mass meeting at the People's Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Avenue, on Aug. 23, at 8 p.m.

Pace will describe the Battle of Washington, and tell how the government murdered three veterans of the World War, and killed two veterans' babies with their gas attack. He will explain how the worker-veterans expect to get the full payment of the bonus, which the Illinois Legion voted against.

Conference Aug. 28

This meeting will occur only five days before the Chicago Conference called by the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, on Aug. 28, at 1062 North Ashland Avenue, where steps will be taken to further develop the fight for the payment of the bonus, and only a few weeks before the state Conference of the Unemployed Councils, which has been called for Sept. 4, to prepare plans for the great effort that the councils expect to make this fall to get unemployment insurance.

ROOSEVELT BEGINS DEMAGOGY CAMPAIGN

Hypocritically Attacks "Concentration" But Outlines Morgan Government Policy

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21.—Governor Roosevelt, speaking here at the opening of his campaign on the Democratic Party ticket for president, cheerfully admitted that "two-thirds of American industry is concentrated in a few hundred corporations, and actually managed by no more than 5,000 men", also, "fewer than three dozen banking houses are directing the flow of American capital within the country and to those 'backward and crippled nations' on which the President built so heavily."

He admitted, and blamed the Republicans for, the industrial crisis in which millions are out of work, though there are 2,000,000 jobless in his own state.

More Concentration.

Then he shouted some phrases about federal "regulation" of the stock market which both the Republicans and Socialists propose. In a nine-point statement of policy, this man who was all through his early life one of Morgan's lawyers, and always a political hack for Morgan and the biggest industrialists, who is even now in firm alliance with Raskob of General Motors and had himself recently photographed in conference with Raskob and the millionaire Astor, proposed to "regulate" exploitation.

He proposed in the first point, publicity on stock deals, which means hardly more than advertising at government expense for watered stocks. In his second and third points he asked for federal "regulation" of holding companies and stock exchanges.

A Morgan Bank Plan.

He proposed "more rigid supervision" of banks—but this agent of the biggest banks, of Morgan, did not say how or in what manner. His plan will mean pressure on the small banks by a government run by the big ones. The fifth, sixth and seventh points provide for "discouraging speculation" (how not stated) and for separation of investment from commercial banking. But he is careful to say that investment (stock gambling) banking is "legitimate business."

Imperialist Finance.

Then he proposes government advertisement of certain foreign loans floated here, which is in line with American finance imperialism.

He did not offer unemployment insurance at the expense of the government, he did not offer to pay the Soldiers Bonus, he did not mention any struggle against Jim Crowing and lynching of Negroes, he did not have any plan to stop the wave of wage cuts.

"It Took Me 1½ Years to Save This Money for the Daily Worker"

"Comrades," writes a woman worker. "I have been reading of the financial crisis which threatens the 'Daily.' It is unthinkable that our 'Daily' should stop publication, and I am sure the working-class men, women and youth in this country will never permit it to happen.

"I AM SENDING YOU $6 FOR A SUBSCRIPTION TO THE 'DAILY.' IT HAS TAKEN ME A YEAR AND A HALF TO SAVE THIS MONEY. NO MATTER HOW OFTEN I HAVE NEEDED IT TO BUY FOOD WITH, I HAVE NOT TOUCHED IT, BECAUSE I HAVE ALWAYS HAD THE 'DAILY' IN MIND.

"Comrades, my husband and I have four children. My husband is one of those part-time and no-time workers. We owe the grocery store on our block $180. Our meals are always the same. We spend 20 cents a meal for the six of us. I don't know how much longer the store man will be able to trust us and I don't know what we will do when he stops. I AM SURE THERE IS NO OTHER WAY OUT FOR US SUFFERING WORKERS EXCEPT THE WAY THE 'DAILY' SHOWS. Fellow-workers, we cannot let the 'Daily' suspend. We must sacrifice everything to prevent this. Fellow-workers, let us fight together to keep our 'Daily' alive.

Comradely,

J. B. G."

* * *

Workers, redouble your efforts in support of the $40,000 "Save the Daily" drive. Save your paper for the leadership of the struggles against the hunger and war program of the Hoover government, and for a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

THE "DAILY" NEEDS YOUR HELP TODAY. CONTRIBUTE NOW. DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Rush all funds to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street, New York City.

I contribute $..... to the $40,000 Save the "Daily" Drive.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

MINE STRIKE SPREADS IN ILLINOIS; READY TO MARCH IN INDIANA

5,000 at Colbert Funeral; Struggle Against Wage Cut Sweeps Thru Fields But More Organization Is Needed In Southern Illinois

OPPOSITION IN INDIANA BUILT

Great Mass Meetings Pledge to Fight Cut

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 21—The Indiana scale committee has not been able to agree here to a wage-cut similar to that which International President Lewis and District President Walker of the United Mine Workers agreed to in Illinois. The reason they dare not accept as yet is the vigorous fight of the minority against it, plus the enthusiastic rejection of the scale by the rank and file members of Indiana. The scale committee voted down the reduction, and immediately the Indiana operators invited Lewis to participate in new negotiations, for the same reduction. Lewis has already agreed to a cut from $6.10 to $4 a day, basic rate.

Now, Timko and Lark, agents of Lewis, are advocating a 6-hour day with wages at the basic rate of $3.75.

The miners' mass meeting just held in Princeton, and the meetings in Terre Haute and Clinton repudiate the wage-cut. The latter two meetings, with seven mines represented, have endorsed the program of the Rank and File Opposition. This program calls for strike against any wage-cut. A Rank and File Opposition executive committee of 12 has been elected, covering the Terre Haute-Clinton-Dixie Bee field. The committee is winning the support of the miners here, is calling a conference for strike relief, and is preparing a mass march on the Dixie Bee mine, which has resumed operation. It was at this mine that mass pickets fought a two-day battle with rifles with the scabs and mine guards, with a loss of four mine guards and one young miner shot dead by the guards. The governor called out the militia to rescue the guards, who were defeated in the battle. There is an injunction against picketing, which has just been renewed and made permanent by the judge.

The Rank and File Committee is demanding that the railroad unions order no scab coal hauled from the Dixie Bee.

The unorganized miners of Evansville have organized—into a local of the National Miners' Union, with a program of united front with the rank and file miners in the U. M. W. A. against the wage-cut, against the operators, against the U. M. W. wage-cutting officials and for unemployment relief.

There is co-operation between the Rank and File Opposition movements in Illinois and Indiana; Illinois mass meetings have voted support of the heroic Dixie Bee pickets.

Chief Wage Cutter

International President Lewis of the U. M. W. A. draws $1,000 a month salary, orders the $1.10 wage cut, and threatens expulsion to all who fight it. He called on sheriffs to smash the miners' march on Taylorville.

FOSTER SHOWS UP ROOSEVELT AIMS

"Like Hoover, Thomas Against Workers"

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—William Z. Foster, Communist nominee for president, and Roosevelt, the Democratic Party nominee, spoke here, in different places, yesterday. Foster spoke twice, over the radio for 15 minutes, and later in the evening, at 121 and a half East Town St. In both addresses, the Communist standard bearer put forward the program of his party, for unemployment insurance, against wage cuts, for farmers' emergency relief without restrictions by government and banks, equal rights and self-determination for Negroes, and against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union. He demanded the payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Roosevelt and Hoover

Foster was enthusiastically applauded at the indoors' meeting when he pointed out that the Roosevelt speech and Democratic Party program were the same as the Republicans in their refusal to advocate payment of the veterans' bonus. Roosevelt, Foster said, just like Hoover and Thomas, supports the present capitalist system. All three capitalist parties have the same policy against the Negroes. Roosevelt's speech proves that Roosevelt and Hoover could serve in each other's cabinets without difficulty.

Among the other speakers at Foster's meeting were Chaefitz, Communist candidate for state treasurer, and Mac Harris, Trade Union Unity League secretary here.

PROTEST ATTACK AGAINST SEAMEN

Marine Workers Hit Cuba Terror

NEW YORK.— Approximately 5000 seamen at a protest meeting, called by the Communist Party, Waterfront Section, on Saturday, August 20th, Whitehall and South St. militantly protested against the murderous attack by the Seamen's Institute thugs on the unemployed seamen, when sailors demanded their baggage but were unable to pay the charge.

The speakers pointed out that the grafters of the Institute, who are collecting millions of dollars in the name of the unemployed seamen are doing nothing to relieve the starvation conditions and misery that exist in the ranks of the workers and that only by organizing into the ranks of the Unemployed Council and the Marin Workers Industrial Union and carrying on a struggle will they be able to force the Institute to grant their demands.

"The dock workers must start now to organize committees on the docks and refuse to accept the wage cut which the bosses are planing to put over October 1st," said the chairman of the meeting.

Workers at the meeting pledged to support the Communist Party and unanimously endorsed a resolution against the reign of terror now being conducted against workers in Cuba.

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR

Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination in the Black Belt.

FRANKLIN COUNTY PICKETING BEGUN

Close Another Mine In Northern Field

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—While hundreds of the 15,000 marching miners who stopped all four Taylorville mines last week remain there to picket, the bulk of the marchers are swinging out across the state to organize new picketing. Yesterday marchers and local pickets stopped all work at the Shuler mine in Alpha, in the northern Illinois fields.

Yesterday, also, marchers appeared before the Peabody Coal Co. mine at West Frankfort, Franklin County, in the southern Illinois fields. Joined by local pickets, they swarmed along the roads to the tipple, and stopped hundreds from entering. Many of these will join the strike. A few went into the mine, but picketing will continue.

Carrying of the strike into the Southern fields is of extreme importance, as this is the heaviest coal production center in the state. The Orient No. 1 and No. 2 mines at West Frankfort are the largest in the world.

5,000 Honor Colbert

Five thousand (by count of capitalist press reporters) miners attended the mass funeral of Joe Colbert, secretary of Local 303 of the United Mine Workers, one of the local leaders who endorsed and supported all the proposals of the Rank and File Opposition. Colbert was chairman of the meeting of 10,000 a week ago at Benld which voted to strike against the wage cuts. He was murdered last Wednesday by three operators' gunmen, who found him picking mushrooms in front of his house and deliberately shot him down. The company gun thug Sutton, who fired the fatal shot, was afterwards arrested, but has already been released. This mass outpouring at Colbert's funeral shows the sympathies of the miners of the lower end of the state with the demands of the Rank and File Opposition.

It is in the southern fields, however, that the Rank and File Opposition is weakest in organization, and steps must be taken at once to remedy this.

At the meeting of 10,000 miners over which Colbert presided, at Benld in the southern edge of the central Illinois fields, the Musteite Ansbury and the Trotskyite Jerry Allard were sharply criticized for their program of no real strike against wage cuts but a mere stoppage of work until "an honest referendum can be taken." Hershy brought before the meeting, instead, the Rank and File Opposition program of strike against wage cuts, under leadership of strike committees elected in each local and by sub-districts.

Allard, an expelled Communist Party member, then demagogically attacked Hershy as a Communist. The policy meeting at Benld, which reported to the Benld mass meeting, had representatives of all sub-districts except No. 2. It was under Ansbury, Musteite leadership. Clusker, of Springfield, presented the Rank and File Opposition program to the policy conference, but the Musteite chairman refused to put it to a vote.

The Rank and File Opposition program, however, endorsed the mass meeting.

Workers Cheated at Hoover Dam by "Scrip" Payment

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Aug. 21.—Workers at Hoover Dam employed by contractors working for the government are being cheated by being compelled to take their wages in scrip, it was declared by Senator Odie of Nevada in a telegram to Secretary of the Navy Wilbur. Oddie, of course, did not worry about the workers, who are compelled to pay exorbitant prices at the company stores as a result of this scrip system, but he made this complaint on behalf of the Boulder City and Las Vegas merchants, who want the workers' trade.

Oddie also pointed out that thousands of dollars collected by the contractors from the workers for poll taxes have not been turned over to the Clarke County officials, who, Oddie states, ought to have the privilege of robbing the workers in this particular way.

In answer to Oddie, Acting Secretary of the Interior Dixon declared only advance payments were made in scrip.

GORGULOFF'S APPEAL REJECTED BY FRENCH COURT

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Supreme Court yesterday rejected the appeal of Paul Gorguloff, assassin of President Doumer and well known anti-Soviet intriguer.

Unless a presidential pardon is granted him, Gorguloff must be executed within a few days after Mr. Lebrun's decision.

ORK FURRIERS TO HOLD VICTORY PARADE IN FUR MARKET TODAY

Will Return to Shops Folloing March Led by United Front Strike Committee

Thousands of Workers Sent Greetings of Solidarity to Victors

NEW YORK.—Thousands of fur workers will celebrate the termination of their victorious strike in a mass victory parade which will march throughout the fur market this morning.

The furriers will assemble at the strike hall, 149 W. 24th St., at 7:30 a.m. from which point they will march behind the strike committee which led them through their hard fought, successful strike. A band of music will accompany the parade. Following the march the workers will return to the shops.

Fur workers all over New York are expected to take the morning off to show their solidarity with the fur trimmers, dressmakers and workers from all sections of the needle industry were urged by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union to greet the victorious strikers in the market today.

The winning of the furriers' strike called forth great enthusiasm from all sections of the working class. Greetings continue to pour in to the furriers' section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial from unions and workers' organizations all over the country.

Communist Party Greets Strikers.

The Communist Party, District 2, sent the following message to the strikers: "Congratulations on your splendid victory. Your fight proves once again that only through a united front of all workers can victories like this be achieved. Now your task is to build strong and keep union organization in the shops."

Joseph Zack, secretary of the Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York, sent the following:

"The Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York congratulates you upon the victory achieved in spite of all the treachery of the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party. We are sure that the rank and file of the furriers will continue its militancy to bring into line those bosses that have not as yet recognized the strength of the rank and file led by the Industrial Union...."

"We congratulate you for your great achievement," said a telegram from Post 75 of the Workers Ex-servicemen's League.

"Together with you we pledge to build the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and bring about the release of Comrade Morris Lauber." This came from Newark rabbit fur workers, formerly members of Local 25 of the International Fur Workers.

"Your tremendous victory is a great inspiration," said a telegram from a group of millinery workers working in an open shop.

Carpenters Local 29, A. F. of L., said, "We congratulate your victory."

"Onward to more victories," said the message of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

"Our hearty congratulations to the victory of the furriers' rank and file," declared the Laundry Workers Industrial Union.

"The Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union hails you in your victory. Forward to greater mass struggles," reads another telegram.

Greetings came from the Rabbit Workers Local 58, the Millinery United Front Rank and File Committee and all sections of the Industrial Union.

FARM STRIKERS FIGHT POLICY OF "LEADERS"

Association Heads Urge Picketers to Allow "Exceptions"

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 21.—A rank and file opposition among the farm strikers here against the leaders of the National Farmers' Holiday Association made its appearance yesterday, when the leaders proposed that the farm strikers allow milk trucks to pass through the blockade which has effectively prevented any food trucks from entering the city for the past two days.

The picketing of the farmers has been so effective that they won an increase in prices for their milk and confidently expect that this rise will soon be followed by a rise in the prices of other farm products.

The attempted move of the leaders of the Holiday Association would seriously weaken the strike.

Last Thursday the Daily Worker, in calling on the workers to support the farm strike, urged the farmers to break loose from their leaders, who were leading them into a blind alley, and set up their own committees of action. Only by taking the farm strike into their own hands will the farmers be able to wage an effective struggle against the marketing monopolies, the dairy trusts and the grain elevators who have impoverished them, the Daily Worker pointed out. Yesterday's proposal of the Holiday leaders bears out the Daily Worker's analysis. The city workers must not allow these marketing monopolies to raise the city retail prices on these farm prooucts.

Hundreds of deputy sheriffs are patroling the seven highways leading into Sioux City, offering protection to farmers who want to ship their products into the city, but not a single farmer availed himself of the offer.

The strike movement is spreading rapidly into South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska.

Reports from Bismarck, North Dakota, indicate that farmers throughout the state are beginning to withhold their wheat from the markets until wheat reaches the dollar level.

700 at Camp Unity Hear Mother Mooney Urge United Fight

WINGDALE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—More than 700 workers at Camp Unity near here heard Mother Mooney today urge them on to a united struggle for the release of her son, Tom, and the nine Scottsboro boys.

Richard B. Moore and Frank Spector, of the International Labor Defense, under whose auspices Mother Mooney is making her tour, also spoke on the necessity of a more determined mass struggle to free the class war prisoners. Workers at the meeting contributed $106 to the fight to free Mooney and the Scottsboro boys.

A meeting in commemoration of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held tomorrow at the Workers International Relief Children's Camp, adjoining Camp Unity.

2,000 DENOUNCE RUEGG VERDICT

NEW YORK.—Two thousand workers at an election meeting of the Communist Party at Columbus Circle, Saturday night, denounced the verdict of the Nanking lackeys of the imperialists sentencing Paul and Gertrude Ruegg to life imprisonment in the Nanking dungeons. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution to Secretary of State Stimson and the Chinese Ambassador at Washington demanding the release of the Rueggs.

What's On—

MONDAY

The following open-air anti-war meetings under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union will be held:

East Bronx, 167th and Fox Sts. Speaker: J. Gordon.

Sea Gate, 27th and Mermaid Ave. Speaker: Paul Green.

West Bronx, Fordham Road and Walton Ave. Speaker: Wilson.

Bath Beach, 21st Avenue and 86th St. Speaker: Harris.

* * *

"Proletarian Dictatorship versus Capitalist Democracy" will be the subject of a lecture at the United Cooperative, 472 Summer Avenue, Union City, N. J., at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the Union City Branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

* * *

Final plans for the demonstration and parade against the Cuban terror will be made at the conference to be held at 24 West 115th Street, at 8 p. m. All delegates are urged to be on time.

* * *

All members of **Fogil, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League**, are asked to be at 131 West 21st St. at 7 p. m. to take part in the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration to be held at 8th Avenue and 41st Street. Sale Wes-tin

* * *

The United Front Election Campaign Committee asks that all collection boxes fro miast week's tag days be brought back immediately to Room 505, 80 East 13th St.

* * *

The Brownsville Branch of the W. I. R. will have an open air meeting at Hopkinson and Prospect Place at 8 p. m.

An important meeting of the I. O. W. T. Dist. N. Y. will be held at 50 East 13th St., at 8.30 p. m.

* * *

The East Side Unemployed Council will meet at 103 Lexington Avenue, at 8 p. m.

* * *

The Photo Section of the Film and Photo League will meet at 16 West 21st Street at 8 p. m.

* * *

The following Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration, under the auspices of the International Labor Defense will be held at 8 p. m.

Bronx: Intervale and Wilkins Ave. Speaker: Bill Albertson; Arthur Avenue and 184th St. Speaker: Carl Winter Allerton and Holland Avenues. Speaker: E. Levine.

Brooklyn: Hopkinson and Pitkin Avenues. Speaker: George Powers; Coney Island, 23rd Street and Mermaid Ave. Speaker: Bill Roberts Eastern Parkway and Utica Ave. Speaker: Sari Brodsky; 13th Avenue and 24nd Street. Speaker: J. Hunt.

Staten Island, West Brighton. Speaker Sol Dale.

Portchester, Conn., Finnish Workers Club, 42 N. Waters St. Speakers: G. D'Obartolo.

Astoria, 18th and Trowbridge Avenue. Speaker: Saverino.

Stelton, N. J., Modern School Auditorium, Speaker: Morgan.

Carteret, N. J., August 23rd, 307 Romonofsky St. Speaker: Morgan.

Perth Amboy, N. J., August 24th Columbia Hall, 385 State St. Speaker: Morgan.

New Brunswick, N. J., August 25th, Workers Home, 1 Plum St. Speaker: Morgan

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

A mass meeting of painters will be held Wednesday at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the Alteration Painters Union at 3709 Mermaid Ave., Coney Island to establish a new local of the union. Joe Harris, city organiser, will speak.

CITY ELECTION NOTES

MONDAY

Eighth Ave. and West 41st St., Manhattan, speakers: Daniels, Hartman, O'Gara.

Sixteenth St. and Fifth Ave., Manhattan, 9.30 a. m. speakers: Moses, Sohn.

TUESDAY

Sixth Ave. and West 38th St., Manhattan, 12 noon, speaker: A. Cerabiath.

Ave A. and East Fifteenth St., Manhattan.

Lexington Ave. and East 63rd St., Manhattan, 12 noon, speaker: Collins, candidate 17th Assembly District.

WEDNESDAY

Ave. B and East 16th St., Manhattan, speaker: Anna Lyons.

Ribold St. and Brighton Beach, Coney Island.

14th St. and Neptune Ave., Coney Island.

1373 Forty-Third St., Brooklyn, speakers: George E. Powers, candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, L. Golosov.

FURRIERS RATIFY VICTORY

Ben Gold, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, reporting at a mass meeting at Cooper Union Hall Friday on the settlement wrung from the Fur Trimming Manufacturers Association by the striking fur workers.

DISTRICT I. L. D. HOLD CONVENTION

Plan Stronger Fight in Weinstein Case

NEW YORK, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The New York District Convention of the International Labor Defense opened here Saturday with a large number of delegates from the I.L.D. branches in the district and from various workers' organizations.

The report by M. Stern, New York District organizer of the I.L.D., stressed the necessity of intensifying the drive to free the fur worker Samuel Weinstein, who has been framed up on a manslaughter charge.

Greetings were sent by the Convention to the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney, Edith Berkman and Samuel Weinstein.

Joseph North, editor of the I.L.D. organ, the Labor Defender, opened his report with a reminder that the convention was being held on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

He urged an intensified campaign to free the Scottsboro boys, especially in view of the distructive tactics of the N.A.A.C.P. and other anti-working class organizations which are trying to wrest the case from the hands of the militant workers led by the I.L.D.

Carl Hacker, national secretary of the I.L.D., reported on the national activities of the organization. He urged a more wide-spread recognition of the fact that the International Labor Defense was primarily a mass defense organization, not one of legal defense.

Among the proposals advanced at the convention were the opening of more libraries and schools for the political training of workers, the lowering of the price of the Labor Defender to five cents, greater activity among the mass organizations, particularly the Unemployed Councils, the necessity of joint activity with the mass organizations, and the stabilization of the organizational apparatus of the I.L.D.

Plan East New York Neighborhood Council

NEW YORK—Plans for a conference to elect a neighborhood council in East New York were laid at a meeting of the Hinsdale Block Committee [illegible] Committees from neighboring blocks, representatives of which met with the block committee, will canvass the district to call meetings in other blocks to elect delegates to the conference, which will be held Monday, August 29, at the Hinsdale Youth Center.

A statement issued by Richard Sullivan, Communist candidate from the 9th Congressional District, denouncing the brutal treatment and arrest of the rent strikers of 518-526 Pennsylvania Ave., the arrest of three workers demanding relief at the $15.50 a week rate, and the miserable $2.50 a week per family of four which is being doled out by the Home Relief Bureau, is being circulated in the East New York neighborhoods. The statement calls on the workers to support the demands of the Communist Party for immediate relief to the starving unemployed, and unemployment social insurance, and to take active part in the Relief March to City Hall September, 10th.

25 Workers Start Second Rent Strike at 653 Britton Ave.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twenty-five tenants living at 653 Britton St., began a rent strike yesterday for a 15 per cent reduction in rent. The strike is the second one to be called by the workers within the year.

The landlord refuses to keep the agreement he made with the house committee after the last strike.

More Shops Settle at Wage Increases In N. Y. Furriers Strike

NEW YORK.—In answer to Mr. Samuel Shore, leading strike-breaker of the Furriers International Union, who declared yesterday in a lying statement that the furriers won nothing in their strike under the leadership of the Needle Trades Industrial Union, the Daily Worker prints below additional shops settled and the amount of wage increases won:

* * *

Pethanis	**Union Scale**
Pappas Bros	**$2-$5**
Neufeld & Weise	**$5**
Previs & Seidman	**$3-$15**
Scheiman Bros.	**$5**
M. Y. Cohen	**$5-$8.50**
Schiff, Statis & Tarsis	**$4-$10**
Malter & Geller	**$5-$10**
Rubenstein & Hellblum	**$5-$10**
S. Wasserman & Son	**$8-$9**
Cangel-Kohuth, Inc.	**$5-$7**
S. Schwartz	**$5**
Sasman, Gauberman Co.	**$5**
Abramovitz	**$3-$15**
Hamilton Fur Co.	**$2-$10.**
Sandler Bros.	**$5-$10**
Skolnick & Jagger	**$5**
Alpern Marmelstein	**$5-$7**
Schindler Bros.	**$5**
Baron Mfg. Co.	**$3**
S. Kimmel	**$5**
Grossman & Brown	**$5**
Abeson & Slivka	**$3-$10**
Samuel Diess	**Union Scale**
Ellman Falkowitz & Mogels	**$3-$10**
M. N. M. & Co.	**$5-$10**
Fink & Staub	**$3.50**
Klein & Stern	**$2-$3.50**
Forscher & Greenberg	**$3-$5**
Margolis & Shteial	**$3-$15**
Eckstein, Beriatt & Glick	**$5**
Weidercharm Co.	**$10-$5**
Schnell & Son	**$2-$3**
Kalmer	**$3**
Moscowitz & Tropp	**$5-$8**
Gorky Bros.	**$5**
Radin & Schatman	**$5**
A. Dubin	**Union Scale**
A. Goldin & Co.	**$2.50-$15**
Buchman & Slivka	**$10**
Zimmerman & Scheer	**$3-$5**
Reich, Newark, Inc.	**$5-$7.50**
D utschensky Shane Co.	**$5-$10**
Hymen & Dilless Co.	**$2.50-$5**

AMTER FIGHTS SCHOOL SLASH

Demands Increase In Budget

NEW YORK.—A vigorous attack on the proposal of the municipal administration of New York City, and Ryan, president of the Board of Education, to make a drastic cut in the school budget, was made in a statement issued yesterday by Israel Amter, Communist candidate for Governor of New York.

Amter pointed out that, although there is a normal increase in the number of school children every year, Ryan has proposed that the school budget be cut down by $7,825,000, at the expense of the children and teachers.

The following demands have been put forward by the candidate of the Communist Party, to the school board and city administration:

1—Immediate building of more schools.

2—No cutting, but raising of the school budget, so that both the children and teachers will be properly cared for.

3—Immediate provision of food, books, clothing and shoes for the needy children.

Reduction of the salaries of all high-paid city officials to a maximum of $3,500.

5—High taxation of all corporations and incomes over $3,500.

Classified

YOUNG COUPLE want room in Bronx or Manhattan. Furnished or unfurnished. Write L. G., care Daily Worker.

WANTED—Large room, double window. Preferable Union Square location. Write Dubew, care Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St.

SIX-ROOM APT.—Suitable for doctor or dentist. Beautiful corner in Boro Park. 1481 58th St., Brooklyn.

Helpful Information for Individuals and Groups

Those seeking temporary or permanent rooms and apartments in New York and those contemplating auto travel share-expense trips will find the classified columns of the "Daily" of special appeal—Let us be mutually helpful.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS 5c. A WORD

WIN STRIKES IN 12 DRESS SHOPS

Over 300 Get Increase In Prices

NEW YORK.—As the result of militant strike activity under the leadership of the Needle Trades workers Industrial Union, twelve dress shops out of twenty-five which have been striking for the past few days have settled on a basis of increases in prices for piece and week workers, he 40 hour week and on discharges. The shops settled involve around 350 workers.

The result of the first few days activity in the dress trade show the readiness of the dressmakers to follow the example of the furriers to take up the fight for union conditions.

The Dress Trade Committee at its meeting Thursday night decided to spread the drive and to involve a larger number of workers in organizational activities. It was decided to begin an intensified campaign among the dressmakers working in the open shops urging them to bring their complaints to the union.

The organizational department issued a call today for all active dressmakers to report to the office of the union, 131 W. 28th st., this morning to be assigned to striking shops for picket duty.

Painters Win All Demands In Jager Strike; Get Raise

NEW YORK.—The Jager paint shop strike, Williamsburg, has been won under the leadership of the Alteration Painters Union. The eight-hour day and five-day week, no speed-up and no hiring and firing except through the shop committee has been won. A 15 per cent increase in wages has been won.

Painters, decorators and paper hangers, bring your grievances to the Williamsburg local, 285 Rodney Street; doors open every morning at 7. Meetings every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

PUT OVER SCHEME FOR ARBITRATION

Printers Officials Defy Members' Wishes

NEW YORK.—The officials of the International Typographical Union Local No. 6 in New York ("Big Six") succeeded in a meeting of the local yesterday afternoon in putting through a motion for arbitration of the newspaper wage scale by a vote of 336 to 135. There were only about 500 present out of the 11,000 union members in New York, and the question of arbitration has already been defeated recently on a referendum vote, and also at a union meeting, July 17. The vote of the July 17 meeting was 590 to 10. The international officials declared a vote at such a meeting as that of July 17 was "not representative of the union". But will they do this for the meeting yesterday?

Rank and file members at the meeting opposed vigorously the arbitration proposal and demanded another referendum. The motion for referendum, the chairman, President Hewson of Local 6, declared out of order and would not even entertain an appeal against his decision.

The proposal of the officials now is to put to arbitration the employers' demand for 20 per cent wage cut in the newspaper scale. To fool the members they also propose to arbitrate the six hour day.

The only thing that can now stop this wage cut is more action by the members in the shops who are very much opposed to the wage cut. The membership in chapels should take up the question and send resolutions of protest agaifst the decision and against arbitration.

The United Front Committee, composed of rank and file members representing various groupings in the union, which was elected at the joint rally called Friday night by the Amalgamation Party will continue to lead a struggle against wage cuts and against arbitration.

$500 to Miners.

The meeting voted to give $500 from the treasury to the striking miners of East Ohio and West Virginia, and to circulate lists in the chapels for more donations. They did this after hearing an appeal by Charles Waters, an East Ohio miner. They voted to send the money to the miners' locals in the strike area.

There will be a meeting of "Big Six" next Sunday to continue discussion on the book and job scale, in which employers demand 25 to 50 per cent pay cuts.

TO HIT NEWARK POLICE TERROR

NEWARK, N. J. — Workers of Newark and vicinity, massing behind the Communist Party, will make a militant attempt to smash through the police terrorism at an open air meeting at Charlton St. and Waverly Ave., Thursday, Aug. 25, at 7:30 p. m.

The police of Newark have viciously attempted to prevent the unity of Negro and white workers by a wave of arrests and brutal clubbings, by refusing to permit the Unemployed Council and the Communist Party to hold meetings in Negro sections of the city, and by singling out militant Negro workers for special persecution.

Eighteen workers have been arrested within the past several weeks, thirteen of them at meetings held previously at this street-corner in the heart of the Negro jim-crow district. The trial of fifteen will be held at the fourth precinct police court on Wednesday, Aug. 24, where the workers of the vicinity will show their militancy and spirit of struggle by packing the courtroom in solidarity with the arrested comrades.

N.Y. Workers Score German Fascism at Mass-Meeting

NEW YORK. — Answering the call of the Communist Party and the German District Bureau, hundreds of New York workers participated at mass meeting in the Central Opera House last Friday which was a vigorous manifestation of protest against fascist reaction in Germany and the United States.

Following upon the speeches of Comrade Max Bedacht and Comrade Erna Stans of the German Bureau all workers present at the meeting adopted a resolution pledging to support the fight of the German workers against fascist reaction by rallying around the Communist Party and fighting under its leadership against wage-cuts, for social insurance, against imperialist war and for the defense of China and the Soviet Union.

Anticipate Reichstag Dissolution.

If the Reichstag fails to vote its confidence in the present Von Papen Cabinet, a Bavarian stateman told the Associated Press correspondent, the Government's first step will be the dissolution of Parliament. This will be followed by the election for a new Reichstag under new electorial restriction laws.

After the election the government would present its proposal for a new constitution providing for the establishment of a Senate whose members be appointed by the President.

CUBA PROTEST AT SACCO MEET

Armando Graus In Held Incommunicado

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Today, the fifth anniversary of the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the American ruling class, and the international day of struggle against capitalist terror and prosecution, will be marked by wide spread protests against the new campaign of murderous terror launched against the Cuban working class by Machado, dictator of Cuba.

Workers' organizations are urged by the International Labor Defense to pass resolutions at every Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration, protesting against the murder, imprisonment and torture of thousands of militant workers in Cuba. Armando Grau, well-known leader of the Cuban workers, is still held incommunicado since his arrest over two weeks ago. It is feared that he has been murdered at Machado's orders.

On the basis of the raid on Grau's home, the Machado police, who claim that they found evidence of a plan of united action between the Nationalists and the Communists among his papers, have killed and imprisoned hundreds of militant workers. Their bodies have been found, horribly mutilated, in the streets or in the harbor at Havana.

I.L.D. BRANCH BACKS CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK.—The members of the German Branch, 43, of the International Labor Defense, on the basis of the Party's stand on the defense struggles of the workers, voted at its last meeting to support the Communist Party and its candidates.

POLICE CARS RIDE DOWN MASS-MEET

Say Only Socialists Can Get 7th Ave

NEW YORK.—Five police radio cars smashed a central election campaign demonstration at 137th St. and Seventh Ave., Harlem, Friday night. A militant demonstration of the workers, demanding free speech and freedom of the streets, followed, in front of the 135th St. police station.

The meeting, at which Henry Shepard, candidate for lieutenant governor of New York, and George E. Powers, candidate for chief judge of the Court of Appeals, were to speak, had just begun when the five police cars, loaded down with Negro policemen, swooped down and began dashing back and forth through the crowd of workers. Some of the Tammany thugs jumped out and laid about them with their clubs.

"The Socialist Party is allowed to have meetings on Seventh Avenue," Shepard told the cops. "They're all right. They're straight with headquarters," the Tammany thugs answered.

A delegation was immediately formed to go to the 135th St. police and demand the right to the streets for the candidates of the Communist Party. In this delegation were Shepard, Powers, George Legree, candidate from the 19th Assembly District, Elinor Henderson, candidate from the 21st Congressional District, Sidney Kingston, section organizer of the Communist Party, and a representative of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League.

500 Support Delegation.

More than 500 workers followed the delegation to the police station from the place of the meeting. In the police station, the desk sergeant told the delegation that he could not grant them a permit, as he had received orders from Commissioner Mulrooney not to permit any Communist meetings on Seventh Ave. This place is reserved by the police for the third capitalist Party, the Socialists.

Several workers were arrested during the demonstration, one of them Henderson, a member of the delegation, but the militancy of the workers forced the police to release them again immediately.

As the delegation left the police station, they were cheered by the crowd outside, which broke into singing the "International". A protest meeting was immediately arranged and held at 134th St. and Lenox Ave. All the workers from the demonstration followed and attended it.

Alteration Painters Victorious at Binsky Shop in Brownsville

NEW YORK.—David Binsky paint shop at 446 Kingston Ave., Brownsville, has been forced to settle with the Alteration Painters Union after a three days' strike. The painters win: Recognition of the union, 20 per cent increase in wages, recognition of the shop committee, all hiring through the union, all firing to be taken up with the shop committee, equal distribution of work.

AMUSEMENTS

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RUSSIA'S OUTSTANDING CIVILWAR DRAMA

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TODAY to TUESDAY—Two Features
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A Sherlock Holmes Thriller
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What Are the Communist Party and Workers' Organizations Doing to Save the "Daily Worker"?

1. Aug. 21, Daily Worker, District 2, Picnic and Mass Features by the Proletbuhne, Labor Sports Union, Pioneers, Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Marine Workers' Industrial Union and Russian Echoes, under the direction of W. Kirsanoff. Speaker W. W. Weinstone, Editor of Daily Worker.
2. Aug. 27, Mapleton Workers' Club, 2004 70th St., B'klyn. Concert at 8:30 p.m.
3. Daily Worker Concert and Dance by Unit 5, Sec. 15, Bronx, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 1013 Tremont Ave. (near 177th St. Station). Main speaker: Comrade Sheppard.
4. Aug. 28, Coney Island Workers' Club, 2709 Mermaid Ave., Brooklyn. Concert at 8:30 p.m.
5. Sept 3, Bath Beach Workers' Club, 2709 Mermaid Ave. Concert at 8:30 p.m.

WATCH THE ADS!

REGULAR ADVERTISERS IN THE DAILY WORKER

Cohen's (Opticians)
Dental Dept., I.W.O.
Health Center Cafeteria
Wm. Bell, Optometrist
Dr. Schwartz
John's Restaurant
Red Star Press ("The Road")
Chester Cafeteria
Harry Stoiber Optical Co.
Camps Unity, Kinderland, Nitgedaigt
Lerman Bros. (Stationery)
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund
Bronstein's Vegetarian Restaurant
Dr. Kessler
Czechoslovak Workers House
Avasia Farm
Union Square Mimeo Supply
Camp Wecoleca
Russian Art Shop
Parkway Cafeteria
Butchers Union, Local 174
Lisel Cafeteria
Workers Coop Colony
Sol's Lunch
Santal Mldy
Manhattan Lyceum
Sollin's Restaurant
Rollin Pharmacy
Gottlieb's Hardware
Messinger's Cafeteria (So. Blvd.)
World Tourists, Inc.
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Cameo Theatre
Acme Theatre
Stadium Concerts
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558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

Correspondence Briefs

IN SEA OF SHARKS
(By a Worker Correspondent)

HAVRE BOUCHER, Nova Scotia.—I work 12 to 15 hours on the farm with the rest of my family of eight, but there is no cash to be seen. What the farmer has to sell he must give away to get rid of it, but he is charged the top price for manufactured goods. I have hides and wool to sell, but what I can get for them won't cover the price of a pair of shoes or a suit of clothing.

I may earn a few dollars if construction starts on a proposed new highway. I am trying to repair my house, but it can be done only on strict credit, so if work starts I'll have a nest bill to pay off. Perhaps I'll have to mortgage our little place.

THE WILD WEST
(By a Worker Correspondent)

BOISE, Idaho.—My folks have farmed in America for 316 years, and we are getting the hardest jolt we ever got. They were better off when they were surrounded by wild Indians than by organized "civilized" profiteers and patriotic and religious racketeers.

The Liberty Party here used fascist methods to get their state secretary to resign. They held him under duress for three hours before he caved in. He is too liberal for them.

WAR MEDALS FOR SHOES
(By a Worker Correspondent)

TORONTO, Geroge H. Dinwiddie, a Canadian ex-serviceman, wrote a letter to a local paper in which he offered, in exchange for a pair of shoes, his war medals, consisting of the M. V. O., the D. C. M., the Croix de Gurre, three Great War and two South African awards.

TERROR IN AKRON
(By a Worker Correspondent.)

AKRON, O.—Akron police are arresting every one they come across to satisfy the A. Polsky Co. Three men robbed two of their clerks of $7,0 and 100 / more persons have been arrested and put through the third degree behind closed doors. The story says that the police drag their victims across a large room by the hair on their heads.

"DAILY" FUND

Previous total $4,511.53

DISTRICT 1—BOSTON

Z. Perelar, Boston	$ .25
Members of Springfield Unit	10.00
District 1 C. P. (Olgin Conference)	
Boston	25.00
DISTRICT 2—NEW YORK CITY	
Reiss, N. Y. C.	5.00
[illegible], City	1.00
Old Timer, City	1.00
Comrade Goddard, City	25.00
Collected at Aug. 1 Anti-War Demonstration, Woodridge N. Y.	45.00
Section 10 I. M. Nucleus, collected by N. Keosseian, City	3.15
Section 1, Unit 1-A, City	5.00
Jamaica Unit, Hicksville, N. Y.	1.50
Slutsky, City	.50
Tremont Workers Club, City	3.50
Louis Losman, City	1.00
Max Kaufman, City	1.00
Unit 2, Section 6, City	5.00
Collected by A. Benefer, City	1.00
Sam Berger, City	1.00
L. Kashewitz, City	1.00
Section 1, Unit 2-C, City	2.25
Camp Transportation Committee, City	20.00
Collected by D. Glassman, City	5.00
Bookshop, City	.50
Section 15, City	10.45
I. Rubinstein, City	1.00
Coney Island Workers, Club, City	10.00
East N. Y. Schule 1	11.00
Basin, City	1.00
A. Hards, City	2.00
B. Lyans, City	2.00
Henry Wieber, City	1.00
Branch—I. W. O. No. 122, Coney Island	5.00
H. George, Bronx	10.00
Sam Dasser, Bronx	1.00
Boro Park Workers' Club, Brooklyn	5.00
H. W. K., thru Acme Theatre, City	5.00
Ada Marmus, Bronx	2.00
Three Workers, Swan Lake, N. Y.	3.00
H. Schneider, Brooklyn	1.00
E. Unser, City	1.00
H. A. Friedman, Woodbourne, N .Y.	1.00
Camp Unity, New York	200.00
Collection at Conference, Manhattan Lyceum, N. Y. C.	35.13
Unit 11, Section 6, N. Y.	14.00
DISTRICT 4—BUFFALO	
L. S. N. R., Buffalo	1.15
Unit 4, Buffalo	1.00
Unit 4, Buffalo	1.12
Comrades of Nature Friends Camp, Syracuse	2.10
West Side Unemployed Center, Women's Auxiliary	5.00
Rochester	
Progressive Working Women's Council	2.00
Sam Essman and wife	2.00
Bruno Steiner	1.00
Comrade Duoba	2.00
E. Johnson	1.00
M. Kriwitza and wife	1.00
Comrades Silman and Drexler	2.00
Tkolienko	1.00
Rizzio	2.39
Comrade Petersen	1.00
Rank and File Clothing Workers	2.00
Mrs. Nichols and Anna Pultin	1.00
Lubitow, Seerkorich, Chergbko	2.50
S. Petino, Unit 6	1.00
Frank Angelini, Unit 6	.50
G. Serio, Unit 6	.50
G. Guiseppe, Unit 6	.50
G. Macelli, Unit 6	.50
M. Barbate, Unit 6	.50
V. Casabanima, Unit 6	.50
J. Mandrino, Unit 6	1.00
Grand Duke Gedimino Club	5.00
Workers' International Relief	10.00
Collection at Labor Lyceum	2.11

U.S. State Department Tries to Hide Facts On Tenhunen's Arrest

NEW YORK.—The United States State Department, working hand-in-hand with the fascist government of Finland, has refused to make any satisfactory investigation of the detention of Matti Tenhunen, American worker held in Helsingfors on vague charges of "Communistic activity," the International Labor Defense announced yesterday. A promise to investigate the case has resulted so far only in a verification of the fact that Tenhunen is held, and a statement that he had money to buy tobacco and was in communication with his friends.

Rueggs Sentenced to Life Terms in Farcical Trial

Nanking Court Violates Chinese Law To Carry Through Frame-up at Behest of British

Tremendous World-Wide Protest Necessary to Free Rueggs and Prevent Their Murder in Nanking Dungeons

(Cable by Inprecorr)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21.—After a mockery of a trial in the Nanking Court, Paul and Gertrude Rueggs (Neulens) were sentenced to death, with commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment. The sentence remains, in effect, a death sentence, since the Nanking butcher rgime makes it a point that political prisoners do not long survive in its prisons.

The frame-up nature of the arrest and trial of the two accused is glaringly revealed in the following points (the accused were handed over to the Nanking butchers together with manufactured evidence by the British-controlled International Settlement police):

(1) One hundred documents were allegedly found in the rooms of the accused by the police in the absence of the accused or other reliable witnesses; (2) the original lists of the documents were not presented during the trial; (3) there was not even a copy of the list of the three steel boxes confiscated by the police and alleged to be the property of the accused. There was no explanation of the fact that none of the keys found on the accused fitted any of these steel boxes, which were broken open by the police. (4) In violation of Chinese law the accused were transferred from the Civil Court in Shanghai to the Exceptional Court at Nanking, upon orders of the Nanking Government, in order to more easily deprive the accused of their defense rights. (5) Both courts were accused by the defendants of inhuman treatment, endangering their health and lives. (6) The defendants were refused the right to employ their own lawyers. (7) Numerous witnesses cited by the prosecution in its attempt to build up a case in the press did not appear in court. (8) The defendants were refused the right to present important evidence, which would have cleared the defendants. (9) The Chinese court interpreters were thoroughly incapable and served the prosecution with deliberate misrepresentation and distortions of the statements by the accused. (10) The protocol of the proceedings was written in Chinese text, with only spoken translations in English, and with the court refusing to order a written translation into English. (11) The greater part of the documents were not shown to the accused at all. (12) Policemen were accepted as "impartial experts and witnesses," for instance, Mason as a handwriting "expert." (13) On the last day of the trial the accused were dragged from the court room because they protested against the refusal of the court to permit them to make a closing speech in defense, while the prosecutor was permitted to make his closing speech in the absence of the accused, at the same time using his closing speech to introduce new material which was not previously dealt with.

The Ruegg Defense Committee, headed by Madame Sun Yat-Sen, has issued a statement condemning the verdict as a lynch verdict and calling upon the workers and honest intellectuals throughout the world to renew more vigorously the protest against this outrageous persecution of the Rueggs by the British imperialists and their Nanking lackeys.

BRITISH ARMED TIBETAN ARMY

Inspired Drive On Soviet Mongolia

In a statement issued in Nanking, China, on Saturday, the Panchen Lama, or spiritual head of Tibet, exposes the present armed Tibetan movement against Soviet Mongolia as inspired and financed by the British imperialists. He charged that the Dalai Lama, the temporal ruler of Tibet, had concluded a secret pact with the British authorities in India, aimed at securing the violent separation of Tibet from China and tightening British control over Tibet.

The secret agreement contains five points, he declared. The first three points call for preferential treatment for British goods, concessions to the British to exploit Tibetan mineral resources, to open British banks in the country and to have first rights on the financng of Tbetan loans.

The other two points call for the ejection of Chinese troops from Tibet, and pledge British military aid to the Dalai Lama in carrying out this and other projects not named in the secret agreement but understood to have been discussed verbally.

The Panchen Lama further charges that the British Army headquarters in India has already furnished the Tibetan forces with 40 pieces of field artillery, a large supply of shells, 2,000 service rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

These supplies were furnished to the Tibetan army which is now striking through western Inner Mongolia toward the southern borders of Soviet Mongolia. Heavy fighting is reported to be occurring between the Tibetan invaders and Chinese provincial troops in Szerbuan Province and Inner Mongolia. The Nanking Government is withholding support from the provincial troops in their resistance to the invasion.

In an article on Saturday, the Soviet newspaper "Pravda" reviews the situation and points out:

"The general aims of British policy in Tibet have not changed since 1914. The Dalai Lama and the whole feudal aristocratic clique which rules in Tibet are little more than puppets for the establishment of a greater Tibet. British imperialism hopes, in that way, to strengthen its influence over the western province of China, and in particular over Chinese Turkestan, which lies directly on the Soviet frontier."

The British-directed Tibetan drive against Soviet Mongolia is accompanied at the same time by a rapid concentration of Japanese troops on the eastern frontier of Soviet Mongolia.

25 NEW ARRESTS MADE IN HUNGARY

(Cable By Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—It was just revealed that the Hungarian police made about 25 new arrests in the last few days. Several left-wing socialists, including the well-known authors, Madzar and Sandor, editors of the Socialist Economic Journal, were arrested.

The leader of the political police, Hetenyi, ordered the press to refrain from publishing the news of the socialists and played a prominent role arrests. Madzar is a university professor, a leader of the left-wing in the bourgeois revolution. He is said to have joined in protests against the execution of Sallai and Fuerst.

Madzar's courageous opposition to the Horthy terror caused his expulsion from the Socialist Party. The police declared that the arrests were made "in connection with the arrival of a new Comintern emissary," reporting that an illegal printing shop with modern machinery was discovered and its manager arrested.

Among the arrested are Sebes and Pohl, whom the police charge with carrying on the work of Sallai and Fuerst. The police alleged that the "secret communist organization" discovered is the same organization which Sallai and Fuerst led.

The authorities deny that a decision already taken places the accused before the exceptional court, which can only sentence to death, but the danger is intense, as is shown by the insistence of the police that the arrested continued the work of Sallai and Fuerst.

Report Nine Attacks On Nicaraguan Rebels In Last Eight Days

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Detachments of the Nicaraguan National Guard, officered by United States marines, had nine engagements with groups of the Nicaragua National Army of Liberation since August 12, Lieutenant Colonel Calvin B. Matthews reported to the Navy Department yesterday. Eight members of the Army of Liberation were killed and many wounded, he said.

Surprise attacks upon contingents of the Army of Liberation were reported yesterday in a dispatch from Managua.

Emergency Relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rents or debts.

SOVIET YOUNG WORKERS ON VACATION

This photo was taken in a summer camp to which the Soviet working youth go on their annual paid vacation.

Young Soviet Tramway Workers Greet U.S. Youth

Work 7-Hour day, Paid for Studying; Ask About Conditions Here

Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Dear Comrades:

The Komsomol and non-Party young workers of the Tramway Park, bearing the name of Comrade Bukharin, want to tell you about their life and work.

In 1913 the park consisted of 40 two-car and one-car units and employed 40 people. At present the park consists of 93 three-car units with 2,000 workers employed.

The workers employed in the tramway operation work from 7:30 in the morning until 3:30 in the afternoon, with one hour for lunch. For 45 copecks we can get a good dinner. During dinner we have concerts and discussions.

The conductors and motormen work in three shifts—7 hours each. The average pay of the third category is, for conductors, 130 roubles, and motormen 165 roubles a month.

The average speed of a car in our park is 13 kilometers an hour against 14 in the plan. The failure to fulfill the plan is due to the overcrowded Moscow streets. With the construction of the subway (it is already in the process of construction) the average speed of the cars will increase.

300 Families Get New Apartments.

Our enterprise constructed two new houses, at its own expense, for 200 workers' families. Besides, 100 families were moved into good houses, which previously belonged to the bourgeoisie.

At our park one line is run exclusively by young workers. They fulfilled their speed norm, which shows high-grade discipline. They received premiums more than once. We have a study combine which prepares us to be qualified workers and specialists. This combine provides all necessities free of charge. We have 96 young workers studying in the combine.

We get two weeks' vacation with full pay every year. Last spring nearly all our young workers received two weeks' vacation in rest homes free of charge.

The One-Day Rest Home.

Often we go for our rest day to the one-day rest homes. We arrive there at 8:30 in the morning. The day begins with physical culture exercises. Then breakfast—milk, eggs, tea or coffee. Before dinner we have mass games, excursions in the vicinity, rowing, etc.

After dinner is rest hour. Then tea. At 8 o'clock in the evening is supper. In the evening there are concerts, performances, motorboats.

Dear comrades, please write in detail about the conditions of your work and how you spend your leisure time.

With comradely greetings,

Donskov, Lsrniscov, Prokhorov, Plankova.

SOVIETS SCORE NEW TRIUMPH

Complete Largest Power Project In World

A new triumph of the proletarian energy employed in the successful construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union will be celebrated this Thursday, when the largest hydro-electric power project in the world will be officially completed and dedicated.

A Giant Project.

The gigantic project called the Dnieprostroy and including a power plant, a dam on the Dnieper River, a Socialist city of 100,000 inhabitants and several other enterprises, costs about $4200,000,000. Up to 50,000 workers participated in the accomplishment of this project, completed in slightly more than five years. The project testifies to the capacity of Soviet planning and engineering. The chief construction engineer was A. V. Winter, Soviet engineer, who was assisted by a staff of high-grade Soviet collaborators. Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, American Engineer, was consulting engineer.

The Dnieprostroy will provide power for industrial and domestic use to a territory of more than 70,000 square miles, with a population of 16,000,000. Its great storage of water will provide irrigation for thousands of acres of farm land on the surrounding steppe.

The power plant of the Dnieprostroy has nine hydraulic turbines with a generating capacity of 763,000 horsepower which surpass the generating capacity of Niagara Falls, ascertained at 430,000 horsepower, and that of Muscle Shoals, which stands at 612,000 horsepower.

A coke, a chemical and an aluminum plant is also part of the Dnieprostroy.

In addition to the above-mentioned features the Dnieper River has been opened to deep-draft vessels throughout its entire length of 1,300 miles, providing a navigable way from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Soviet Harvest Shows Marked Gain; Expect Bumper Cotton Crop

MOSCOW, Aug. 21.—The harvest figures for the third five-day period of August have been more than satisfactory, cutting a big piece out of the deficit in the plan caused by heavy rains in the North Caucasus region.

State grain collections improved 30 per cent over the previous five-day period. The machine and tractor stations have completed 80 per cent of their program.

The cotton harvest began Friday in Central Asia. The crop is expected to be a bumper one.

Steel and Metal Workers Build A Fighting Union

ADOPT PLAN TO FINANCE THEIR COMING STRUGGLE

Elect Leadership and Outline Objectives, Program of Work

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 21.—"All factors are making for greater struggles, in the steel industry and in others," said William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League and Communist nominee for President of the United States. He was addressing, amidst cheers of the delegates, the last session of the three-day (Aug. 13 to 15) founding convention here of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union.

"Those who attempt to draw the steel workers into the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers are acting to destroy their movement," Foster also stated. "For 25 years," he said, "the A. A. has been used to prevent organization. Leaders like D. W. Davis and Mike Tighe are just stool pigeons. In the strike of 1919 I spent 50 per cent of my time fighting this rat, Davis. The A. A. leaders have had an understanding all along with the U. S. Steel Corporation that the Association will leave U. S. Steel plants alone."

Peeling off coats and sitting through the night in committee meetings, delegates developed the organizational basis for their coming fight on the magnates of the heavy and light metal industry.

Agree On Constitution.

The job of completing the constitution was deferred, but agreement was reached on all important points of principle. The final drafting of the constitution was left to the national committee, which will circulate its draft to the membership. Final adoption will be by referendum.

Finances were the knottiest point of discussion, opinion being divided between those who thought the steel workers could not pay the $1 initiation fee proposed, and those who thought they would value the organization more highly if they paid, even though the payment were in installments. The $1 initiation fee was adopted in the end. Dues are to be paid according to a sliding scale, the amount varying with the member's earnings in the previous two weeks. Unemployed are to pay 5 cents every two weeks.

While looking forward to the ultimate adoption of the 6-hour day with the same daily wage as is now paid, the constitution committee recommended that the union confine itself for the present to a general demand for the 7-hour day and 40-hour week, plus a demand for the 6-hour day without reduction in pay for the workers in the hot-mill and on other dangerous and unhealthy jobs.

Political Stand.

The constitution contains no specific endorsement of any political party, but calls for political action on the basis of the class struggle. Jack Stachel, assistant secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, explained that such political action is an absolutely necessary prerequisite for the carrying on of the simplest strike and agitational activity, but that the policy was to let the general board of the union decide in each political campaign which party best carried our the principles of the class struggle. He added that as a Communist he of course hoped his Party would be endorsed, but would play ball if it was not. Workers of all political beliefs and religious creeds are welcome in the union, Stachel stressed.

Later a resolution was adopted declaring that "in the coming election campaign only the Communist Party fights for and represents the interests of the workers."

Rank and File Rule.

It was also stressed by the committee on constitution that the opinion of the broad masses of the workers would govern the policies of the union, and the contrast was drawn in this respect between the S. M. W. I. U. and the autocratic unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The spirit of the later sessions of the convention was markedly businesslike, with sharp differences of opinion which were looked on as a healthy sign.

The credentials committee reported that additions in later sessions brought the total number of delegates to 155, including the fraternal delegates.

"Triple Alliance."

Important resolutions were adopted as a basis for the work of the new union. One foreshadowed the ultimate setting up of a "triple alliance" of steelworkers, miners and railroad workers, and outlined a procedure for developing joint action in these three industries.

Another resolution declaring that "the outlook of our union is more and broader strike struggles," called on all leading committees and mill and shop organizations, in preparing for strikes, to organize strike relief funds. The officers of the union were instructed to approach the Workers' International Relief, both national and district offices, and jointly work out the plans to set up W. I. R. branches in all metal and steel manufacturing centers.

Against Deportation.

Another resolution pointed out that "already over 1,000 unemployed Mexican workers have been deported from the northern Indiana steel towns to prevent their fighting against wage-cuts." The resolution called for struggle to force the immediate cessation of deportation of foreign-born workers.

Defense Committees.

Defense against boss terrorism should be organized in the shops and outside of them, together with the International Labor Defense, the convention decided. Each local union will organize a defense committee to work with and become a part of the I. L. D. Workers not yet members of the union should be recruited into the defence committees also.

The most important single resolution, that on organization, was not ready for the convention, and was referred to the national board.

Elect National Committee.

Thirty members were elected to the national committee of the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union by the convention. They come from nine states and all the most important centers. Four were youth members, two were women, five were Negro members.

The national committee will meet every three months, and the leadership in the meantime will be carried on by a national board of nine, residents of districts near the national headquarters in Pittsburgh.

Lorraine Mills Forcing Weavers to Buy Uniforms

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—The Lorraine Manufacturing Co., one of the biggest textile mills in Rhode Island, has adopted a new sort of wage cut. The weavers have been ordered to wear white uniforms at their work, at their own expense. Everyone who knows anything at all about weaving realizes that this means a uniform will last only a day around the greasy looms without washing. The order condemns these weavers, drawing at the most now only $14 a week, to take food out of the mouths of their children and spend it for "whites."

The idea is that of Mr. Viens, superintendent of the rayon division, and the man who put over the 12-loom system in the General Fabric Mills in Central Falls two years ago. He wants now also to introduce the 12-loom system in the Lorraine mill.

Since January the weavers here have received six wage cuts. In January they were making little enough, $1.17 per 100,000 picks. But now they are making 62 cents. And those running the Stafford Automatic looms make 33 cents per 100,000 picks.

Against these wage cuts, and against the monstrous new imposition of wearing a white uniform so they will look nice when buyers come around, the National Textile Workers Union calls to action. If Lorraine wants white uniforms, let the company provide them!

WALKER, LEWIS THREATEN MINERS

Walker Program for Continuous Cuts

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21. — "Weeping Johnny" Walker, president of the Illinois district (District 12) of the United Mine Workers and International President Lewis of the U. M. W. continue their strikebreaking tactics.

Walker yesterday issued a flamboyant statement denouncing the strike and demanding the Illinois miners take the $1.10 wage cut. His reasons given are that miners work for 20 cents a ton in Kentucky, for 13 cents a ton in western Pennsylvania, and the Illinois scale leaves them 68 cents a ton.

Walker fails to point out the fact that the low wages in Kentucky and Pittsburgh district are due to U. M. W. A. officials strikebreaking and to their treachery in making just wage-cutting contracts as Walker and Lewis have signed in Illinois.

The miners begin to see that if the Illinois wage cuts go over further wage cuts in Pennsylvania and Kentucky will be endorsed by the U. M. W., then new wage cuts to "equalize the operators' profit will be ordered by Walker and Lewis in Illinois. The miners want to stop the wage cutting right here, and now.

Lewis continues to issue statements to the press denouncing the strike and calling on state and county authorities to suppress picketing and meet the marching miners with violence. Lewis says: "Any man who expects to work in the future in the coal mines will inevitably be obliged to work under the provisions of the contract" (for $1.10 wage cut).

Lewis and Walker signed the wage cut contract in Illinois in the face of two referendums in which the miners voted against it. The Walker machine stole the tally sheets of the last referendum and refuse to admit the vote was against the cut.

Ohio Steel Workers Resisting Swarm of Spies, Splitters

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 21. —Like flies and insects which swarm around a cake baked by a housewife are fakers and reactionaries flocking and sending their organizers into the Youngstown steel district to disrupt the building of the union by the Metal and Steel Workers Industrial Union. Organizers of the Metal Workers Industrial League, who have been active in building the Union, report that the I. W. W., Socialist Labor Party, Musteites and A. F. of L. fakers are in the field creating confusion and trying to disrupt the splendid work which has been done by the organizers of the Metal Workers' Industrial League.

Following the National Convention in Pittsburgh, a special campaign will be launched to build a powerful union in every mill in the Youngstown steel district.

Not Individual Action But Mass Defense Against Gangs

Bosses Thugs More Active In All Strikes; Meet Them With Largest Possible Force

By JOHN STEUBEN

The Franky Madden gang operates on the New York waterfront for Ryan of the International Longshoremen Association; the "Strawberry" and "Murder" gangs "working" for the garment manufacturers and their right hand—the A. F. of L. bureaucrats. In fact, in each industry, a gang operates, first of all against the militant and class-conscious workers.

This is not only true of New York, but rather a general characteristic throughout the industrial centers of the county. In Chicago, Capone had a hand in the trade unions for a period of years. In the coal fields this dirty work is done by deputized gunmen. Down South the Negroes are continually attacked by well- organized gangs of whites, financed and backed by the white landowners and manufacturers.

Gangdom is a serious menace to the organized as well as unorganized workers. Inside the A. F. of L., especially in those unions where the bureaucracy has completely lost the confidence of the workers, the gangs are called in to terrorize the rank and file into submission, endangering not only the workers' jobs, but many times their very lives. Thousands of dollars are spent every month from the treasuries of the unions for the maintenance of the sluggers. Only recently it was exposed that the Amalgamated alone has spent over a million dollars on gangsters.

Dozens of militant workers were murdered, hundreds were crippled for life. As is well known, each gang has its own "law and order," which, of course, always works hand in glove with the police department and its "red squad," "bomb squad," "industrial squad," "radical squad," etc.

Clash In Strikes

The unorganized workers meet gangdom when they are on strike against wage cuts. In such situations the gangs supply scabs and protect them, smash up picket lines, beat up active strikers, participate in frame-ups, etc.

The nature of workers' defense organization against these attacks, as well as its role in the struggle, will depend on its mass character. Mass defense can be accomplished only if it is developed on a genuine united front basis, of workers from the shops, unemployed, from the ranks of the A. F. of L., Trade Union Unity League, and workers from fraternal organizations! **In other words organized from the bottom and centralized from the top.**

Not Small Groups

The bulk of the workers involved must be those who daily participate in the various phases of the class struggle and not "specially picked for this purpose." We must reject all ideas of defense as the mere organization of a few "groups." This will not be mass defense. We cannot pattern workers mass defense on the model of the enemy organization. Their's consist of specially paid bodies of gangsters. Our Defense must rest on the broad masses, must draw in the workers, as only by the strength of the masses can the gangs be smashed.

The establishment of mass defense is not just an organizational task. Without the development of genuine working class solidarity this paramount task will not be accomplished. Concretely, this means the overcoming of narrow craft practices which are so widespread in the ranks of our unions. When the shoe workers strike, the food workers will not participate; when the food workers strike the needle workers will not participate, etc. Especially is this bad habit clearly expressed in the struggle against injunctions.

Because defense was not organized on a mass scale, because the political significance of it was not popularized among the workers, we find that from time to time bad and costly mistakes are made, as, for example, actions that do not correspond with the political importance of the particular strike struggles, with the result that the workers do not participate and it thus becomes individual action.

When 1,000 Act

Many times when our comrades are slugged, there is a feeling among some of our comrades to go out and "make a job on the gangsters." Of course, not one blow our workers receive shall be allowed to pass by, but this shall not become the task of only specialized committees, but of masses of workers. Two weeks ago a fur striker was beaten up by gangsters. Comrade Gold, the leader of the union, reported this to a thousand furriers and called upon them to drive the gang out of the fur market. In not more than ten minutes a thousand went out into the fur market. This is a good example of mass defense, where the matter was not left to small committees alone.

All attempts to substitute mass defense by individual action must be met with open criticism and immediate correction. But the best way to do it is to actually build mass defense.

NEW YORK WORKERS ORGANIZE TO BUILD THE DAILY WORKER

Meeting in Manhattan Lyceum Set Up Provisional Committee of Friends of Paper

Workers Present Pledge Support to Raise $18,000; Work Out Plans to Hold Wide Conferences

At a meeting of 100 representatives and active workers for the Daily Worker, called to take intense measures to save the Daily Worker from suspension, held in Manhattan Lyceum on last Wednesday, a provisional committee of nine members were elected to call a conference to mobilize support of New York workers for the Daily Worker.

Following the report of Comrade Weinstone on the situation and tasks of the Daily Worker, a collection was made on the spot and proposals were made from the floor for a broad circulation of the Daily among the workers in the shops and neighborhoods.

Comrade Weinstone pointed out that the cause of the financial crisis in which the Daily Worker finds itself at the present moment is due to the delay in making the regular semi-annual campaign. The Daily, he stated, always worked at a deficit and can be maintained only by regular contributions from the workers. The organization of these contributions, however, is faulty, too spasmodic and irregular, because of the lack of an organized conference based on committees and workers' organizations to carry it on.

Role of Daily

He pointed out the role of the Daily in the present situation against the capitalist offensive, the growing popularity of the paper and at the same time a number of weaknesses with respect to its role as an organizer of mass struggles. He stated that the Daily Worker editorial staff, along with the Party, is conscious of these weaknesses and was making a systematic attempt to overcome them, as already shown from the improvement of the Daily. He above all urged that a firmer connection be established between the Daily and the mass organizations through the setting up of conferences of worker correspondents, formation of groups of friends of the Daily Worker and above all by the formation of committees consisting of one to three members in mass organizations, factories, etc. This would assure at all times regular support.

A number of speakers participated in the discussion and all evinced great eagerness in supporting the Daily and enlarging its influence. Upon a motion from the floor, a provisional committee was elected whose main task is the building up of committees in mass organizations and calling the next conference.

The provisional committee consists of P. Berman, Brownsville Workers Club; Rosenfeld, Bronx Workers Club; I. Greenberg, American Youth Club; J. Williams, T. Hartman, of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; Saunders, Young, of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, and Carroll, of the Hinsdale Workers Club.

This committee is to enlarge itself with representatives from trade unions, factories, etc. After the meeting of the committee, the date of the next conference will be set. In the meantime, workers are urged to take up the appeal, to send in their contributions, to spread the circulation lists and to build the committees.

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Stop the Murder of the Rueggs!

THE verdict of the Nanking court sentencing Paul and Gertrude Ruegg to life imprisonment in the dungeons of the Kuomintang butchers will evoke the furious indignation of all workers and of all honest elements among the intellectuals of every country.

Arrested by the British police in Shanghai, the Rueggs were turned over to the Nanking lackeys of imperialism, charged with "Communist activities." They were held without trial in jail for fifteen months, during which time their health was shattered by the savage torture to which they were subjected. The trial itself was arranged and carried through on manufactured evidence furnished by the British police. British police officers acted both as witnesses against the accused and as "impartial" handwriting "experts." The entire proceedings in the Nanking court were marked by the most cynical and brutal disregard of the rights of the accused, including repeated violations of Chinese laws in order to carry through the frame-up. The verdict was pre-arranged between the British imperialists and Nanking. The British imperialist press in Shanghai could already several weeks ago "predict" the present outcome of the trial.

Paul and Gertrude Ruegg are militant fighters for the Chinese masses in their struggles for emancipation from the yoke of the imperialist bandits and their Nanking lackeys. The trial and sentencing of these two anti-imperialist fighters is one more treacherous act in the service of the imperialists by the Nanking hangmen of the Chinese masses. The past five years of Kuomintang rule in China has abundantly proved that no act is too vile, no terror too bloody for these Chinese lackeys to carry through. During these five years at least 1,000,000 Chinese workers and peasants have been executed in the Kuomintang White Terror on suspicion of being Communists. Whole districts have been devastated, and hundreds of thousands killed in the "Communist Suppression" campaigns against the emancipated worker-peasant masses in the growing Soviet Districts. The Kuomintang Terror is inspired and supported by the imperialists of the United States, England, France and Japan. The American imperialists will welcome this hideous verdict against the Rueggs.

The White Terror has failed to shake the determination of the heroic Chinese masses to achieve their emancipation. The Soviet Power in China continues to grow. The Red Armies are scoring new victories. The Nanking Power is shaking. The Nanking lackeys and their imperialist masters are desperate. They are intensifying the Terror. The verdict against the Rueggs is a part of the intensification of the bloody White Terror.

The verdict is in effect a death sentence. Few of the tens of thousands of political prisoners rotting in the Nanking dungeons ever escape alive. Few are permitted to remain alive for long. They are soon dispatched by torture or slow starvation.

This is the fate to which the Rueggs are consigned by the Nanking Government and the British imperialists. Only the most vigorous protests from the workers and intellectuals throughout the world, only the most determined mass actions by an aroused world proletariat, can save these two working-class fighters and force the Nanking butchers to free them. The demand for the release of the Rueggs should be raised in every working-class organization, in every meeting. Protests must pour in on the Nanking butchers and their diplomatic representatives in this country.

Down with the Nanking lackeys of the imperialists! Demand the release of Paul and Gertrude Ruegg!

Why As Southern White Mill Worker I Will Vote "Red"

A Slave for Textile Bosses Since Childhood, Worker Has Learned Many Lessons

By SAM PHIFER

I WENT to work in the South in the Lancaster cotton mills at the age of eight, earning 40 cents a day, this is, $2.40 for a 72-hour week.

I had to do this to help support my family, as they all were mill workers and none of them were making anything. This made it impossible for me to go to school, and all the schooling that I got I had to get by myself at night. At the age of 12 I was forced to begin making my own way. Since then I have worked in 135 different mills throughout the states of Virginia, No. Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia. In every mill that I worked I found that the company has not only a company village with company police, but that they control the city and county government. In every section that I have worked I found the workers struggling on starvation wages, and when the workers dare to protest against starvation, the mill companies would get the national guard sent out to force the workers to accept what the bosses want to offer.

TEXTILE BOSSES EXTEND THEIR RULE

When I first went to work in the Lancaster mill, the company owned only one small mill; now they own the largest mill in the southern states, one of their weave sheds has over 3,000 looms. The Lancaster Cotton Mill company has increased from one mill in 1910 to seven of the biggest mills in 1932, and has turned the town of Lancaster into a fortress for the company.

I as well as thousands of other southern workers never heard of the red unions and the Communist Party till the big strike at Gastonia, N. C., that was led by the National Textile Workers Unio nin 1929. Just after the strike I found myself blacklisted thruout the cotton mill sections and in my search for work was isolated from the movement untill about three weeks ago. In my home town I'm barred and not allowed to visit my family because I tried to organize workers, that I had worked with.

LESSONS OF THE BOSS CRISIS

Witnessing three years of the worst times that I have ever heard of has proven to me that only the Communist Party and the revolutionary unions, can only give the workers permanent relief from the profit-greedy bosses. I know that if we white workers ever aim to get anything for ourselves that we must join hands with our black brother workers, in order to win a victory over the boss class.

I now see that the boss class only teaches race hatred in order to keep the workers divided so that they can rob both Negro and white workers alike. This is the best means of cutting wages that the bosses have, for they are able to use one worker against the other. I ask all workers, both white and black to join hands in the struggle against our enemy, the boss class. All workers must get behind the drive for the Daily Worker, the only paper that really tells of the starving conditions of the workers, and what they must do to better their conditions. I'm not only supporting the Communist Party in the election but I'm going to do my best to help build "Vote Foster and Ford" groups in every section that I can. All southern workers, both Negro and white must remeber the past elections, and Vote Communist November 8th for the only Party that really represent the workers and poor farmers.

Art of Holding Successful Open Air Election Meetings

By O. LANDIS

(Agitprop, Unit 5, Section 15, N. Y.)

A few words in how to conduct open air meetings, either by a unit or section or any other organization.

1. To elect five of the best comrades in the organization, one to be chairman, second literature agent, third to be assigned for platform, two comrades to mingle with the crowd as defense corps. The duties of the chairman are as follows:

To have a meeting with the five comrades, assign one for platform and literature agent, and to pick the best street corner in the proletarian neighborhood, or where this particular organization is concentrating.

Come On Time.

2. The chairman must come on time to ask the speakers what subject they will talk about, to call up the police for a permit if that is a necessary formality; to see that the platform shall be on time. In case speakers do not show up, or platforms, they shall get a chair or box in this neighborhood, have a short meeting, explaining to the workers the purpose for this meeting. The chairman must also see to it to make a collection whenever necessary, sometimes to sell literature from the platform, and promise the workers to be there again.

Have Legible Sign.

It is very important the sign should be legible.

Pertinent literature should be sold. The literature agent shall take the stand for 3 or 5 minutes to sell and advertise from the stand and to say a few words about the literature.

Defense.

The other two comrades assigned for the defense corps mingles around with the crowd of workers, talks to workers in a quiet way, keeps from making noise. They shall always be in the front near the speaker when there is some trouble developing.

It is also important that our own workers who are sympathetic with our movement at open air meetings must not talk to their friends and have discussions among themselves at the time when the speaker is on the platform.

NAILED! By BURCK

The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, through a militant strike struggle, has just won important improvements in conditions for New York furriers in about three hundred shops.

The Gallows of Budapest

The Bestial Murder of Sallai and Furst By the Hungarian Fascist Regime

"Long Live the Proletarian Revolution! Our Brothers Will Avenge Us!" Cry Martyrs

ON JULY 29, two Hungarian Communists were brought before a Summary Court, and after a farcical trial lasting a few hours were sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was soon afterwards carried out. Both the indictment and the verdict could only cite two things which the accused had **really committed, namely,** they had drawn up Communist recruiting appeals and organized an anti-war demonstration. That was the whole facts of the case. Even after the overthrow of the Soviet dictatorship, in the civil war atmosphere of the bloody years of 1919-1920, if any death sentence was passed it was always on the alleged ground that the accused had participated in a murder. Suddenly, simple Communist recruiting work sufficed in order to bring two young comrades to the gallows.

On August 1, last it was thirteen years since the heroic dictatorship of the Hungarian proletariat, this outpost of the world revolution, was overthrown. There came the years of relative stabilization of capitalism, and the Hungarian bourgeoisie, Hungarian fascism again felt strong. They boasted of having banned for ever the spectre of Communism. During this period their judges, instead of death sentences, imposed prison sentences of "only" 2 to 15 years.

CRISIS SHAKING HUNGARIAN FASCISM

But also in Hungary the capitalist stabilization became shaky. The wave of the world economic crisis began to wash at the rotten structure of capitalism. To-day, 13 years after the overthrow of the Hungarian Soviet dictatorship, the crisis is already shaking the very foundations of Hungarian fascism. It has became objectively one of the weakest links of the capitalist system. In the three years of the crisis the industrialization process in Hungary has come to a standstill. The industrial production has retrogressed. The most important branches in industry are almost completely at a standstill; in the heavy industry production has declined by 50 per cent.

The industrial crisis is further aggravated by the agrarian crisis. The number of unemployed in industry and agriculture already amounts to one and a million, who are handed over to starvation without any relief whatever. The wages of the workers have sunk 44 to 49 per cent. compared with the year 1927.

The discontent and the resistance of the working population is growing. The wave of strikes increased considerable in 1931 and especially in the Spring of 1932. The radicalization of the masses is also seen in the coming together in the trade union opposition of those workers who are dissatisfied with the reformist bureaucracy. Sympathy with socialist construction in the Soviet Union and confidence in **the Communist Party** of Hungary are growing.

RELIANCE ON BAYONETS, GALLOWS

The "Christian" Gombos-Horthy regime, as its social basis is becoming ever narrower, now relies almost exclusively on bayonets and the gallows. Therefore, it clings frantically to the maintenace of martial law, and wanted to give a warning example. In his speech the Public Prosecutor demandad the death sentence, giving as a reason that the "Hungarian State and Hungarian society are in a serious crisis, and the accused make use of the prevailing poverty and misery in order to establish the rule of that class which calls itself the proletarian class."

The death sentence on these comrades was thus already pronounced beforehand. The fascist organ "Magyar Orszag" reported already on the evening of July 28, that is before the trial, that the opinion prevails in competent circles that it is impossible to designate such crimes as political crimes." The accused were never once given the opportunity of conferring with their defenders. The defenders were not allowed to see the evidence of the Prosecution. They were continually prevented from speaking in the Court. And when one of the defenders displayed before the Court the blood-stained underclothing of Comrades Sallai and Furst, who had been frightfully tortured by the police in order to extort confessions from them, the President of the Court shouted furiously: "I forbid you to play such jokes!"

DEATH SENTENCE FOLLOW FARCIAL TRIAL

The Red Aid workers' defense appointed two attorneys. They were not allowed to see the accused. And when they were told, that the 'trial' will take place on the 29th of July, they protested and demanded an interview with their clients. This was denied. The trial took place despite the protest, and lasted barely 90 minutes, thirty was used by the prosecutor.

Sallai and Furst, before the Summary Court, when faced with death proclaimed their allegiance to Communism. After the farcical trial the death sentence was pronounced within a wew minutes.

Two hours after the sentence had been pronounced, Sallai and Furst were led with the greatest possible haste to the place of execution. Sallai cried with his last breath: "Long live the proletarian dictatorship, long live the world revolution, long live Bela Kun!" Comrade Furst also cried out: "Long live the proletarian revolution! Our brothers will avenge us!"

PROTEST MOVEMENT DEVELOPED

In spite of the short time a powerfull protest movement set in. In face of the tremendous indignation of the workers, the social democrats could not this time, as they did after the overthrow of the Hungarian Soviet dictatorship, say "the guilty must suffer for their crimes." They therefore adopted the hypocritical pose of opponents of the Summary Court, but in reality incited against the Communist movement, and thereby prepared the way for the death sentence. Jean Longuet, the French deputy, came to Budapest in order to appeal to the "humanity" of Hungarian fascism, but in the same declaration stated that he had always been an opponet of the Bolsheviki. The most shamefull attitude was that of the Vienna **"Arbeiter-Zeitung."** It published an article in which the two revolutionaries were described as agents of Moscow, who had to obey the orders of Moscow in order not to be treated as traitors, and incited particularly against Comrade Sallai, the "Chekist," quite in style of the police officers who gave evidence before the Summary Court in order to incriminate Sallai. And the Hungarian social democracy "protested" against the Summary Court and the death sentence, but at the same time demanded that the Hungarian workers should refrain any action.

When, in the year 1919, the teacher and master of Comrade Sallai, Comrade Otto Korvin, was led to the gallow, he was accompanied by a howl of rage at the whole of the bourgeoisie, a howl of rage of all those who are regarded as belonging to "upper society." The petty bourgeoisie and the peasantry were the firmest supports of the gallows regime. The workers were intimidated, the Communist Party crushed. How different is the situation now! In a short space of time 10,000 signatures were collected among the intellectuals of Budapest against the holding of the Summary Court—something unprecedented in Hungary. In town and country hundreds of thousands openly championed the accused. The Summary Court had to be guarded by a strong force of military and police. And in spite of everything, Communist demonstrations were continually held, leaflets distributed and, thanks to the attitude of the population, hardly any demonstrators or distributors of leaflets were arrested; in some cases those were already arrested were released.

FIGHT FOR KARIKAS AND OTHERS!

There are other comrades, who face the same fate. Frederick Karikas, George Killian and thirty others were taken to Miskol, where their "trial" opened on August 10. This trial is also carried on with the same methods. No news is allowed to leak out. The workers of the United States must keep their eyes on Hungary! Protest meetings must be organized immediately. Protest telegarms must pour to Budapest, demanding freedom for Karikas, Killian and the other heroic workers.

A new time is approaching. The martyr-death of Sallai and Furst will not strengthen the rule of Hungarian fascism, but on the contrary, will tremendously accelerate its overthrow.

Sallai, Fuerst in Many Struggles

The following are short details concerning the lives of the two murdered Communists Imre Sallai and Alexander Fuerst:

* * *

Imre Sallai, was born in Hungary (exact village unknown) in 1897. At the age of fourteen he went to Budapest. Two years later he joined the Social Democartic Party of Hungary. During the war he remained true to the cause of the working class and organized anti-militarist work. During 1918 he was the leader of a number of revolutionary strikes under the slogan of "All Power to the Soviets!" He was arrested by the authorities and released by the first Hungarian revolution which took place at the end of the year. Comrade Sallai was one of the founders of the Hungarian Communist Party and carried out responsible Party work on a number of fields.

LEADER OF HUNGARIAN SOVIET

During the Hungarian Soviet Republic Sallai was together with Otto Korvin, who was later to death by the counter-revolution, the leader of the Committee for the suppression of Counter-Revolution and one of the most hated by the Hungarian bourgeoisie. After the collapse of the Soviet Republic comrade Sallai did not leave Hungary immediately but continued to work illigally and evaded arrest until 1920 when he left the country and worked in the illigal Central Committee of the Communist Party until 1924. In 1924 he left for the Soviet Union where he worked and studied in the Marx-Engles and Lenin Institute until he returned to Hungary for further illegal work.

Alexander Fuerst was born in Rum in the Pas Comitat in Hungary in 1903. After the fall of the Soviet Republic he joined the revolutionary movement, i. e., at a time when only the staunchest and best were to be found in its ranks. He was a member of a social democratic trade union but was very soon in the opposition. His struggle against the treachery and opportunism of the social democratic leaders soon brought him into the ranks of the illigal Communist Party where he worked heroically and rose to a leading position. He was arrested many times. The fifth time he was arrested was in 1929 and on the evidence of an agent provocateur he was sentenced to eighteen months hard labor for Communist activity. He was one of those devoted comrades who reorganized the illigal Communist Party after the arrest of Zoltan, Szanto and others.

SPLENDID TYPES OF REVOLUTIONARIES

The two murdered men were splendid types of self-sacrificing, hard-working and heroic Communists such as have been produced by the dark days of bloody terror and brutal suppression which followed the overthrow of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. The Communist Party of Hungary and the revolutionary working-class movement all over the world have lost two of their best.

CAN YOU HEAR THEIR VOICES?

(COURTESY OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS)

By WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

"IT'S LIKE a fire," said the young dirt farmer, Frank Frances, who had been on the prairie only a year. "Everything burns up. Now my cow's sick, and if she dies! Why is it? Why is it?"

"Oh, it's—on account of the sun," said the dirt farmer, Davis, whose smile seemed a part of his drawl. "Ever notice it up there, Frances? Warms the earth, makes the farmer's crops grow, ripens the apple on the bough! Just now it looks like a red hot silver cartwheel. Better take a long look at it, it's about the only 'cartwheel' you'll see this year. The drought won't stop with your cow, Frances. First all the water'll go, then the corn and the alfalfa. If there's anything left, that'll go, too. Then winter'll come——"

"And then?"

"Then," with a mock in his drawl as he looked the younger man over, "well, then—I don't know about you—but some folks ain't going to starve. Not so long as they have guns."

"Oh, you mean hunting."

"Yeah — I mean hunting, all right."

THE DEADLY DROUGHT

Davis was right: the water went first in the shallow holes in the range-lot. The bottoms blistered in blunt diamond shapes of dry mud, peeled, and the edges rolled up till they met in the middle.

The grass dried, the alfalfa burnt to stalks. The corn was stunted and never developed ears. What wheat there was never developed in the heads. The vegetables in the kitchen garden died.

You could see the bottom of the wind-mill shaft, though it stood surrounded by aspens at the back of the farm-house; the leaves were thinned out as if it were autumn. And as less and less water was pumped up, it was cloudier and cloudier and tasted sickeningly of alkali. The poor farmer, Wardell, his wife and two boys, began to envy the aspen roots that went down and sucked up whatever water there was; they ended by hating them.

Animals overcame their fear to seek water near the houses. The Wardell boys found a gopher, a pair of jack-rabbits, dead. A red-headed woodpecker lay on the front path, its wings spread out. The boys took it into the house. In the shade it revived. They gave it a drop of their water; it uttered its single sharp scream, batting itself against the windows that were always shut now, to keep out the hot wind that blew the length of the prairie, and dried the saliva out of your mouth.

In front of the house the eldest boy killed a four-foot rattler that put up no fight. The boys wanted to see if it would die before sundown; it hardly twitched after its skull was crushed.

Hearing the blows and the boys' shouts, their father came out. "The drought killed it, like everything else," he said, "no insult to your courage, John."

* * *

The two boys stood at either side of their father, looking at the snake. In their overalls both were lean, bony and tall, but shorter than the man. Like his, their hair was burned white by the sun and wind, but his had turned sandy. Their faces were tanned, but smooth and unwrinkled. His had three deep lines on either side. One where the ends of his mouth went down. Two, curving parallel, on either side, ran to his smooth, long jaw-bone whose end was part of the rough angle of his chin. His long curved nose ended almost on a line with his mouth, the nostrils running back sharply, almost parallel with the bridge, and lying close to his face.

His brown eyes had seldom been afraid. They had never been dismayed except by death. Both boys' eyes were blue.

"That shows what the drought has done," he said. "They never come out of the hills. I remember when Purcell started his mines there, the men drove the snakes down, but when he closed the mines, they went back again. There hasn't been one killed around here since I was your age. It's dead, all right. If the drought hadn't weakened it, it'd twitch. Of course, it's all superstition that they don't die till after sundown. It's their nerves keep them twitching. They die hard, but this one's too weak."

THEY GET TOGETHER

By afternoon a crowd in dungarees had collected to see the snake. It was a pretext. There was no work for the men to do, in the heat, with the crops burnt. They wanted to talk in a body.

They stood around the dead snake in a rough circle, mostly keeping their eyes on the ground.

The sun blazed just as mercilessly in the sky, going west, as it had at noon.

They talked about the dry spell.

"How long will it last?"

"Do you think there's any chance of rain?"

"The paper's don't tell you, they say there's hope."

"They've been saying that a long time," said Wardell. "Besides, it don't make any difference if it does rain. The corn's done for."

"My cow died this morning," said the young farmer, Frances. He was considered a newcomer in the district, having been there only a year. They thought him a bad farmer, and unsteady, and they didn't like his whine.

So Davis turned and said drily, over his shoulder, "Mine died a month ago."

"Your wife hasn't got a baby," said Frances.

WILL THE GOVERNMENT HELP?

They ignored it. "What do you think, Wardell?" they said, partly to shut off the young man's personal plaint—(Hell, you're no worse off than us!)—"will the government help us?"

Wardell smiled. It was the first time any of them had ever asked his advice.

"What do you think the government'll do for you ? Think you're the only poor farmer in the country?"

"They'll have to make the banks give us some kind of loans," said glum Davis.

"They'll have to give us some kind of credit to live."

"If the cows keep on dying, they'll have to do something about milk."

"They'll have to make banks give us some kind of loans, but before they do that it's have to be worse! Much worse!" A Bohemian named Drdla spoke. Round, smooth face, and full lips smiling while he added his drop of gloom.

"What about winter coming? What are we going to do if there ain't any food? How are we going to feed the babies?" asked Frances, panicky.

"Anyway, you've got one less mouth to feed," said Davis, again over his shoulder.

Everybody laughed.

"A dead cow ain't no joke," said Frances.

Everybody laughed again.

"PLENTY IN THE STORES"

"Well, the government ain't going to do anything, if you want to know," said Wardell. "At least, I'm not counting on it handing me anything. Of course you can look at things like Mort Davis: we don't have to feed the cows that die. On the other hand, they might feed the babies."

"They're stopping credit at the stores in Paris."

"Think they'd give it through the winter? To all of us? They've got to make a living, too."

"You mean there ain't going to be nothing to eat?"

"There's plenty to eat in the stores in Paris. All you've got to have is the mongy to buy it. In fact, you can eat like a hog—if you're a storekeeper," said Wardell. "We only **grow the food**—when we can; they **sell** it. But as I haven't got the money to buy and neither have you, I guess we'll take it or starve."

They understood only slowly.

"You mean you'd steal it?" asked an alarmed voice.

"I mean that when I'm hungry I like to eat. And when my wife and children are hungry, I'm likely to take food where I can get it. If that's stealing, then you can say I like to steal. Does that hurt your feelings?"

Most of the men had driven over in flivvers. A heavier car drew up. A heavier man got out and came over.

* * *

Purcell had been a colonel in the war. "Talking about the drought?" he asked, eyeing each face in turn.

"Wardell's John killed a rattler in front of the house," said Davis. "The folks came over to find out just what a dead snake looks like Would you like to see?"

A voice as vibrant and deep as Purcell's was a surprise, issuing from the small slit of his lips, while his full angular jaws worked up and down. He spoke deliberately, with his own emphasis.

(To Be Continued)

CAPITALIST: "Don't plant any more, WE have enough."

Old Solomon Marsee, Bryson Sky Pilot

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BRYSON, Tenn.—I am a-working in the Bryson Mines. I am down and out. But old Salomon Marsee is still on the spot, preaching pie in the sky. I have got some poetry on his preaching.

* * *

Old Salomon Marsee says,
"I won't tell you no lie:
Take hard times patiently here
For there is pie in the sky."

* * *

Old Salomon Marsee says,
"Boys, I ain't no fool.
Everybody don't know I am
A company tool."

* * *

Old Salomon Marsee,
I'll smash your mug
If you don't quit preaching
And acting like a thug.

* * *

Old Salomon Marsee says,
"Boys, I'll have to keep cool,
Because I want to be a
A company tool."

* * *

Old Salomon Marsee says,
"Boys, I don't think I'm a false teacher
Because Bryson Coal Co. has hired me
To be their preacher."

* * *

Old Salomon Marsee says
Preaching ain't no disgrace
Because he's got a bald head
And a fussy face.

* * *

Old Salomon Marsee preaches
About every hour,
Because Bryson Company gives him
Red Cross flour.